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Labor Market Digest, December 2003

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Center for Workforce Research and Information

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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Market Information

INSIDE . . .

Lincoln County recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 2.9 percent page 3

Adjusted statewide unemployment rate increased slightly from 5.0 percent in September to 5.1 percent in October page 4

Nonfarm employment declined by 900 over the year page 6

A publication of the

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Labor Market
Information Services

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Editor

The Maine Department of Labor provides equal opportunity employment and programs. Auxiliary aids and services provided upon request to individuals with disabilities.

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LABOR MARKET DIGEST

October Data

December 2003

Maine Employment Info Guide

The Division of Labor Market Information Services develops and disseminates state and area labor market information (LMI) to employers, job seekers, the economic development community, and other users. LMI is a collection of information about jobs, wages, unemployment, and a wide variety of other social and economic factors affecting the labor market.

The Maine Employment Info Guide is a powerful, interactive, web-based computer system that provides easy access to the full range of LMI. Recently, the Maine Employment Info Guide underwent an exciting transformation. It now includes services specifically designed to meet the needs of individuals, employers, and analysts. New functionality includes the ability to seamlessly search for jobs on internet job boards, skills matching, occupational videos, easy-to-use industry and occupational profiles, and much more.

Within the Maine Employment Info Guide, the entry screen for **Services for Individuals** leads into several specific services.

Services for Individuals

Career Services

Research specific occupations, choose a new career, or analyze your skills to find an occupation that best suits you.

Job Seeker Services

Find assistance in looking for or getting placed in a new job.

Labor Market Services

Information about labor market trends, statistics, analysis, and economic and demographic data.

Education Services

Find a suitable training or educational program, as well as information on training providers and schools.

Screens for **Services for Employers** and **Labor Market Analysis** provide similar entry into specific services. **Services for Employers** includes labor market trends, job candidate searches, and occupation and industry profiles. **Labor Market Analysis** includes industry employment, occupational employment, population estimates, commuting patterns, income and wages, unemployment estimates, and much more.

The Maine Employment Info Guide is easily accessed on the internet at our home page, <http://www.Maine.gov/labor/lmis/>. Simply click on the **Info Guide icon** on our home page and a wealth of information is at your fingertips.



For more information concerning the Maine Employment Info Guide, please contact Will Chamberlain at 207-287-2362, or at will.chamberlain@maine.gov.

JAN 08 2004

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by Labor Market Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹			EMPLOYED ²			UNEMPLOYED ³			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁴		
	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02
LABOR MARKET AREAS												
Augusta	47,860	48,060	47,630	45,540	45,920	45,830	2,330	2,140	1,800	4.9%	4.5%	3.8%
Bangor MSA	54,800	54,000	53,900	53,000	52,400	52,500	1,800	1,600	1,400	3.4	3.0	2.6
Bath-Brunswick	34,840	34,830	33,730	33,620	33,640	32,630	1,210	1,190	1,100	3.5	3.4	3.3
Belfast	18,240	18,490	18,000	17,550	17,900	17,420	690	590	580	3.8	3.2	3.2
Biddeford	43,930	45,590	43,060	42,510	44,180	41,820	1,420	1,410	1,240	3.2	3.1	2.9
Boothbay Harbor	9,570	10,040	9,530	9,390	9,870	9,380	180	180	150	1.9	1.7	1.6
Bucksport	5,050	5,190	5,210	4,830	4,990	5,010	210	200	200	4.2	3.8	3.8
Calais	4,980	4,960	4,910	4,480	4,510	4,460	500	450	450	9.9	9.1	9.2
Dexter-Pittsfield	11,900	11,770	11,830	10,740	10,780	10,710	1,160	990	1,120	9.8	8.4	9.5
Dover-Foxcroft	7,050	7,070	6,970	6,530	6,600	6,540	520	470	430	7.3	6.6	6.2
Ellsworth-Bar Harbor	22,890	23,430	22,320	22,100	22,720	21,710	790	710	620	3.5	3.0	2.8
Farmington	16,980	16,960	16,890	15,880	15,910	15,920	1,100	1,050	970	6.5	6.2	5.8
Fort Kent	4,140	4,130	4,070	3,820	3,790	3,880	320	350	190	7.7	8.4	4.7
Greenville	1,150	1,160	1,100	1,090	1,120	1,050	60	50	50	5.0	4.0	4.5
Houlton	6,250	6,460	6,190	5,930	6,140	5,960	320	320	230	5.1	5.0	3.7
Jonesport-Milbridge	4,090	4,220	4,220	3,820	3,970	3,980	280	250	240	6.7	5.9	5.6
Kittery-York ⁵	21,670	22,070	22,000	20,650	20,730	20,750	1,020	1,340	1,240	4.7	6.1	5.7
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	54,800	54,500	54,200	52,200	52,100	52,000	2,700	2,400	2,200	4.8	4.5	4.1
Lincoln-Howland	5,830	5,970	6,080	5,380	5,540	5,750	440	430	330	7.6	7.2	5.4
Machias-Eastport	6,510	6,530	6,500	6,050	6,080	5,880	460	440	610	7.0	6.8	9.4
Madawaska	3,670	3,790	3,650	3,490	3,650	3,530	180	140	120	4.9	3.6	3.2
Millinocket-East Millinocket	5,240	5,210	4,890	3,900	3,950	4,520	1,340	1,260	370	25.5	24.2	7.6
Norway-Paris	11,930	11,910	11,610	11,140	11,230	10,870	790	680	750	6.7	5.7	6.4
Outer Bangor	10,250	10,070	9,800	9,720	9,600	9,320	540	470	480	5.2	4.6	4.9
Patten-Island Falls	1,770	1,830	1,770	1,600	1,660	1,660	160	170	120	9.1	9.0	6.5
Portland MSA	143,900	142,900	142,200	139,500	138,800	138,200	4,400	4,100	3,900	3.1	2.9	2.8
Presque Isle-Caribou	20,170	19,970	20,330	19,280	19,180	19,630	890	790	700	4.4	4.0	3.4
Rockland	24,760	25,310	24,120	23,920	24,530	23,520	840	780	600	3.4	3.1	2.5
Rumford	9,620	9,670	9,600	8,850	8,930	8,910	760	750	690	7.9	7.7	7.2
Sanford	22,600	22,380	22,620	20,950	20,680	20,760	1,650	1,690	1,860	7.3	7.6	8.2
Sebang Lakes Region	14,420	14,790	14,150	13,840	14,170	13,560	580	610	590	4.0	4.1	4.2
Skowhegan	15,650	16,230	15,740	14,300	15,020	14,540	1,340	1,210	1,200	8.6	7.5	7.6
Stonington	6,230	6,110	6,110	6,080	5,980	5,970	150	130	140	2.4	2.1	2.2
Van Buren	1,360	1,390	1,390	1,290	1,330	1,310	60	70	80	4.7	4.7	5.9
Waterville	24,940	24,910	24,780	23,370	23,530	23,500	1,580	1,390	1,280	6.3	5.6	5.2
MAINE	699,000	701,900	691,100	666,300	671,100	663,000	32,800	30,800	28,100	4.7	4.4	4.1
UNITED STATES (000)	146,787	146,166	145,320	138,619	137,731	137,551	8,169	8,436	7,769	5.6	5.8	5.3

¹ Civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed estimates are by place of residence. Current month estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. Items may not add due to rounding. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces. MSA stands for Metropolitan Statistical Area.

² Total employment includes nonfarm wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, the self employed, and workers involved in labor disputes.

³ People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) they were not employed during the survey week; 2) they were available for work at that time; and 3) they made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

⁴ The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

⁵ Kittery-York is the five-town Maine portion of the Portsmouth-Rochester PMSA which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted¹

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	61,160	60,920	60,590	58,210	58,140	57,980	2,950	2,780	2,600	4.8%	4.6%	4.3%
Aroostook	37,010	37,170	37,020	35,020	35,330	35,590	2,000	1,850	1,440	5.4	5.0	3.9
Cumberland	150,670	149,970	148,580	146,020	145,570	144,400	4,650	4,390	4,180	3.1	2.9	2.8
Franklin	14,300	14,260	14,170	13,400	13,430	13,440	890	820	730	6.2	5.8	5.2
Hancock	31,250	31,750	30,780	30,270	30,870	29,930	990	880	840	3.2	2.8	2.7
Kennebec	62,260	62,370	61,940	59,010	59,480	59,370	3,260	2,900	2,570	5.2	4.6	4.1
Knox	21,660	22,140	21,100	20,920	21,450	20,570	740	690	530	3.4	3.1	2.5
Lincoln	18,490	19,060	18,230	17,960	18,540	17,830	540	530	410	2.9	2.8	2.2
Oxford	26,410	26,610	26,040	24,670	24,960	24,370	1,730	1,640	1,670	6.6	6.2	6.4
Penobscot	82,860	82,040	81,230	78,030	77,650	78,030	4,830	4,390	3,200	5.8	5.3	3.9
Piscataquis	8,310	8,350	8,180	7,730	7,820	7,690	580	530	490	7.0	6.3	6.0
Sagadahoc	16,280	16,270	15,770	15,730	15,730	15,260	550	540	510	3.4	3.3	3.3
Somerset	24,680	25,220	24,800	22,580	23,330	22,820	2,100	1,890	1,980	8.5	7.5	8.0
Waldo	24,010	24,230	23,690	22,980	23,350	22,890	1,020	880	800	4.3	3.6	3.4
Washington	16,050	16,220	16,110	14,830	15,070	14,800	1,220	1,150	1,310	7.6	7.1	8.1
York	103,630	105,380	102,830	98,910	100,370	97,990	4,720	5,010	4,840	4.6	4.8	4.7
MAINE	699,000	701,900	691,100	666,300	671,100	663,000	32,800	30,800	28,100	4.7	4.4	4.1
UNITED STATES (000)	146,787	146,166	145,320	138,619	137,731	137,551	8,169	8,436	7,769	5.6	5.8	5.3

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Area Analyst's Corner

Central Maine

Ken Bridges (207) 624-5199

In Augusta, the former Statler Tissue plant may reopen in January. **American Tissue LLC** is attempting to finalize a funding package that would allow the mill to start up one paper machine. ♦ At **The Marketplace** in Augusta, **EB Games** and **Pier 1** have opened, while the **Longhorn Steakhouse** expects a January opening. ♦ **Gould Health Systems** is expected to lease space at the former SCI building in Augusta. ♦ In Thomaston, **Lyman-Morse Boat Building Company** has received approval to proceed with a second project, a new \$1 million building, in addition to a proposed boat launch. The two projects are expected to add 40 jobs to the local economy.

Western Maine

Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

The River Valley Growth Council in Rumford received \$300,000 from Congress for a **pyrolysis** planning project. Pyrolysis is a process by which scrap trees and wood can be turned into oil used in drugs, food ingredients, cosmetics, and plastics. A \$4.4 million federal grant could be awarded to construct a pilot **biorefinery plant** if the current energy bill before Congress passes. The Maine Forest Service estimated 400,000 tons of wood could be taken from Oxford County annually for pyrolysis. The proposed plant could use 500 tons of wood per day. With one ton of dry wood making 150 gallons of oil, the plant could produce 650,000 barrels of oil per year.

North/East Maine

Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

The **Louisiana Pacific Corp.** temporarily closed their Woodland Oriented Strand Board Mill. The shutdown will run from the end of the first week of December through April of 2004 affecting approximately 100 workers. Low mill inventories of raw material, coupled with "mud season" conditions in the woods which has slowed and in some cases closed logging operations, resulted in insufficient quantities of wood for paper mills and wood product processors all over Maine. ♦ **Bangor area retailers** reported brisk sales for the Friday after Thanksgiving, traditionally the busiest shopping day of the year, fueling expectations for a strong retail season.

Southern Maine

Glenn Mills (207) 287-2859

Great Works Internet of Biddeford, a provider of low-cost high-speed

Internet service, has been named to *Inc. Magazine's* list of the "500 fastest growing companies" in the United States. ♦ **Great Island Development (GID)** of Boston is proposing an 88,665 square-foot shopping center for Kennebunk. The project consists of a Stop & Shop supermarket, a retail store, and a restaurant. Preliminary submissions from GID have been accepted by the city planners. ♦ **Biddeford Blanket** workers are eligible for help and retraining under the Trade Adjustment Assistance Act. Workers attended a recent Job Fair sponsored by the Saco Career Center, the Chamber of Commerce, and the local economic and development office.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

ITEM	2003										2002		
	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct
Civilian Labor Force	696.5	700.7	694.4	692.8	690.8	692.9	697.5	695.5	700.0	697.9	687.7	687.2	687.1
Employed	661.0	665.8	660.6	658.6	660.0	661.7	664.0	664.2	668.1	666.2	654.8	655.2	656.2
Unemployed	35.5	34.9	33.7	34.1	30.8	31.2	33.4	31.2	31.9	31.7	32.9	32.1	31.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.5

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted¹ (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2003										2002		
	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment ²	605.2	604.8	604.3	604.9	605.3	605.3	605.2	604.6	603.6	605.4	604.2	603.8	605.9
Construction	28.8	29.0	28.8	29.1	28.7	28.9	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.8	29.3	29.5	29.2
Manufacturing	63.4	63.0	62.6	63.4	63.1	64.5	64.7	64.5	64.6	65.1	67.2	68.0	67.3
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	126.1	125.5	124.8	124.3	122.8	121.8	121.7	121.8	122.7	123.5	124.9	125.4	125.5
Professional and Business Services	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.5	51.7	51.1	50.6	50.7	50.9	51.3	50.9	51.6	51.2
Educational and Health Services	107.4	107.4	107.2	107.2	107.0	106.8	107.0	106.7	106.4	106.3	105.6	105.4	104.6
Leisure and Hospitality Services	56.2	56.3	57.3	57.6	56.6	57.0	57.0	58.1	57.7	57.7	56.4	56.4	56.3
Government	103.0	103.0	103.5	103.9	104.6	104.1	104.0	103.5	103.5	103.2	103.1	102.5	103.1

¹ See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. ²The nonfarm wage and salary estimate is seasonally adjusted independently. Not all supersectors are seasonally adjusted. Natural resources, information, financial activities, and other services are not suitable for seasonal adjustment because they have very little seasonal and irregular movement. Source: see page 2.

Maine Unemployment Rate 5.1 Percent in October

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the seasonally-adjusted October unemployment rate for Maine was 5.1 percent, up slightly from 5.0 percent in September and up from 4.5 percent a year ago. The Maine unemployment rate remained well below the national October rate of 6.0 percent.

"Labor market conditions remained little changed in October. The seasonally-adjusted statewide unemployment rate inched up to 5.1 percent in October from 5.0 percent in September, and nonfarm wage and salary jobs edged up by 400 between September and October to 605,200," said Commissioner Fortman.

Between October 2002 and October 2003, seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs fell by 700 to 605,200. The manufacturing sector recorded the largest job loss, with declines in paper, computers and electronic equipment, textile and apparel manufacturing, and wood products. Partially offsetting the job losses, gains were recorded primarily in educational and health services.

Other New England states reporting their seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for October include Massachusetts, 5.6 percent; Connecticut, 4.9 percent; Rhode Island, 4.4 percent; New Hampshire, 4.3 percent; and Vermont, 4.0 percent. The adjusted national rate for October was 6.0 percent, down from 6.1 percent for September and up from 5.8 percent for October 2002.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for October was 4.7 percent, up from 4.4 percent for September and 4.1 percent for October 2002. The unadjusted national rate was 5.6 percent for October, down from 5.8 percent for September and up from 5.3 percent for October 2002. Not-seasonally-adjusted October unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 2.9 percent in Lincoln County to 8.5 percent in Somerset County.

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine declined by 2,600 between September and October to 613,100. There were seasonal losses in the leisure and hospitality industries as tourist-related activities slowed. Construction jobs also fell seasonally over the month. These losses were partially offset by a seasonal increase in government as state and local educational institutions geared up.

Between October 2002 and October 2003, not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs declined by 900. Losses were registered primarily in manufacturing, with the largest declines in paper, computers and electronic equipment, textile and apparel manufacturing, and wood products. Partially offsetting the job losses, gains were recorded in education and health services and general merchandise stores.

Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Oct 2003	Sep 2003	Oct 2002
Average Duration	17.9	17.8	17.0
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$233.07	\$232.36	\$225.29
Exhaustees	784	927	855

* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

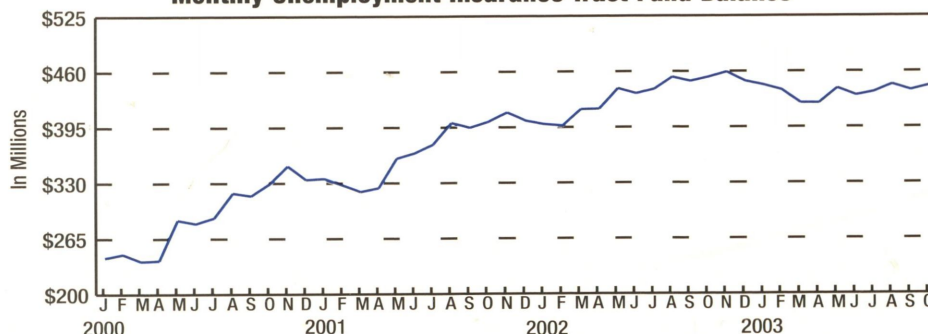
Week	11/15	11/8	11/01	10/25	10/18	10/11	10/4
2003	1,409	1,426	1,764	1,413	1,028	1,170	1,037
Week	11/16	11/9	11/02	10/26	10/19	10/12	10/05
2002	1,673	1,910	1,689	1,801	1,158	1,377	850

Continued Claims Less Partial*

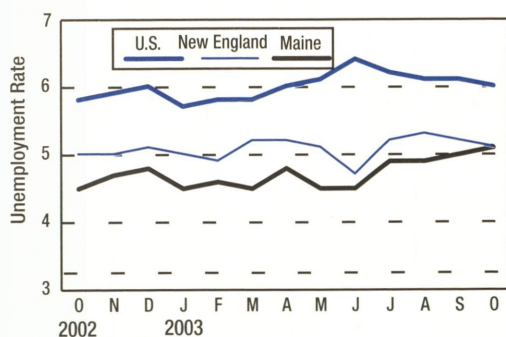
Oct 2003	Sep 2003	Oct 2002
6,462	6,856	5,861

* For the week including the 12th of the month.

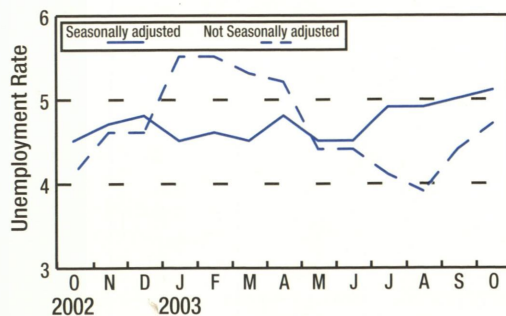
Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



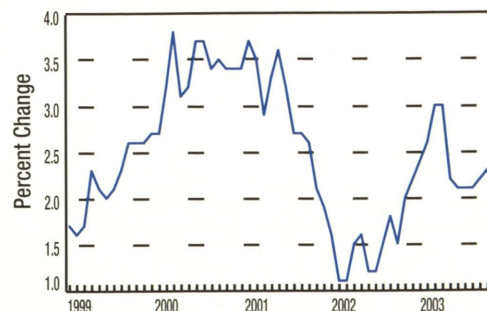
Unemployment Rates for Maine



U.S. Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Dec 02
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	185.0	185.2	181.3	180.9
Percent Change from Prior Month			-0.1%	
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago			+2.0%	
Percent change from Last December			+2.3%	

Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	613.1	615.7	614.0	159.7	158.8	158.8	46.2	46.1	46.3
Total Private	506.8	512.5	507.7	137.8	138.0	136.9	40.7	40.7	40.8
Goods Producing	96.5	96.8	100.8	19.5	19.4	19.5	8.4	8.5	8.7
Natural Resources and Mining	2.7	2.7	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logging	2.5	2.5	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	30.4	30.9	30.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction of Buildings	7.9	8.1	7.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Const.	3.9	4.0	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	18.6	18.8	18.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	63.4	63.2	67.3	11.0	10.8	11.1	6.2	6.3	6.5
Durable Goods	34.2	34.1	35.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	6.3	6.2	6.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product. Mfg.	3.8	3.9	4.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	10.3	10.2	10.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	29.2	29.1	32.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leather and Allied Product Mfg.	2.5	2.5	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	9.4	9.6	11.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	516.6	518.9	513.2	140.2	139.4	139.3	37.8	37.6	37.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	127.0	125.9	126.4	34.3	34.0	34.6	9.8	9.6	9.7
Wholesale Trade	20.1	20.1	20.3	6.9	6.9	7.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Retail Trade	89.8	88.7	88.7	22.4	22.1	22.3	7.1	6.9	7.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.7	10.5	10.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	19.4	19.3	19.3	4.7	4.6	4.4	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	12.7	12.3	11.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	7.8	7.1	8.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	17.1	17.1	17.4	5.0	5.0	5.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Utilities	2.1	2.1	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	15.0	15.0	15.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.5	11.6	11.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Publishing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	34.8	34.9	34.8	14.5	14.5	14.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Finance and Insurance	28.3	28.2	28.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	*	*	*
Ins. Carriers & Related Activities	12.3	12.2	12.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	6.5	6.7	6.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	51.3	51.4	51.2	18.9	19.0	18.9	5.6	5.7	5.7
Prof., Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	22.2	22.2	22.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	5.9	5.8	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	23.2	23.4	22.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	108.5	107.8	105.7	25.3	25.4	24.2	8.7	8.6	8.6
Educational Services	18.7	18.0	18.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	89.8	89.8	87.5	23.1	23.1	22.0	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	23.7	23.9	23.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	27.0	26.9	25.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.9	23.0	22.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	16.2	16.0	15.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	57.0	63.9	57.2	15.5	15.9	15.5	3.1	3.2	3.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.3	8.5	7.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	49.7	55.4	49.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	11.1	13.9	11.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	38.6	41.5	38.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	20.2	20.2	19.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Repair and Maintenance	5.1	5.1	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	106.3	103.2	106.3	21.9	20.8	21.9	5.5	5.4	5.5
Federal	13.9	14.2	14.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
State	29.8	28.5	29.9	4.9	4.5	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Local ²	62.6	60.5	62.4	14.4	13.8	14.3	4.3	4.2	4.3

Footnotes: See page 7.

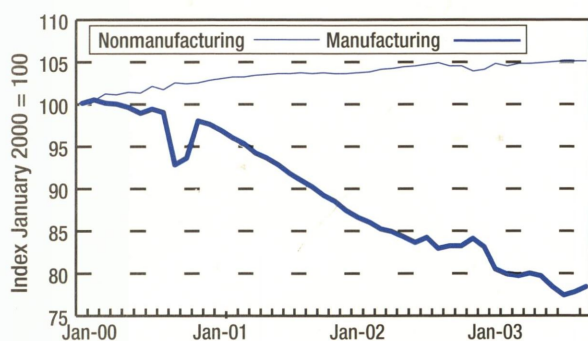
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	Oct 03	Sep 03	Oct 02	2002	2001	2000
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	659.24	660.97	637.55	40.1	40.6	40.3	16.44	16.28	15.82	\$15.55	\$14.71	\$14.28
Durable Goods	647.27	662.05	616.10	39.3	40.1	39.8	16.47	16.51	15.48	15.34	14.50	13.50
Nondurable Goods	671.17	661.26	660.54	40.9	41.2	40.9	16.41	16.05	16.15	15.75	14.92	15.10
PORTLAND MSA												
Manufacturing	584.66	580.11	543.40	46.0	44.9	41.8	12.71	12.92	13.00	12.92	12.52	12.14

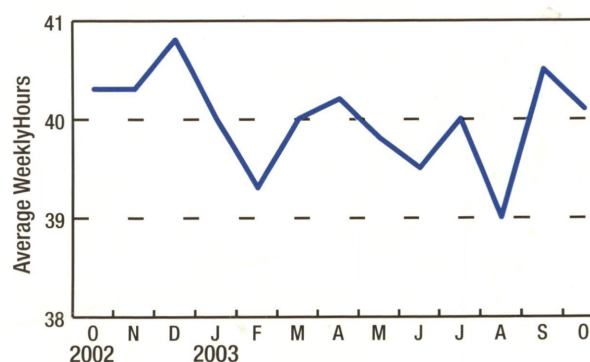
¹ Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Source: See page 2.

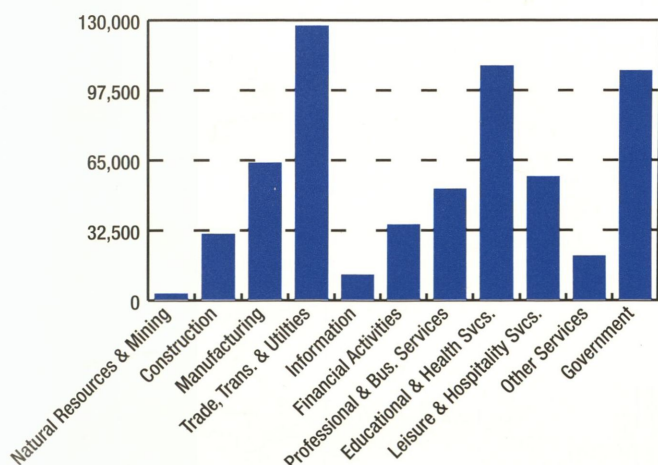
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector
January 2000-October 2003¹**



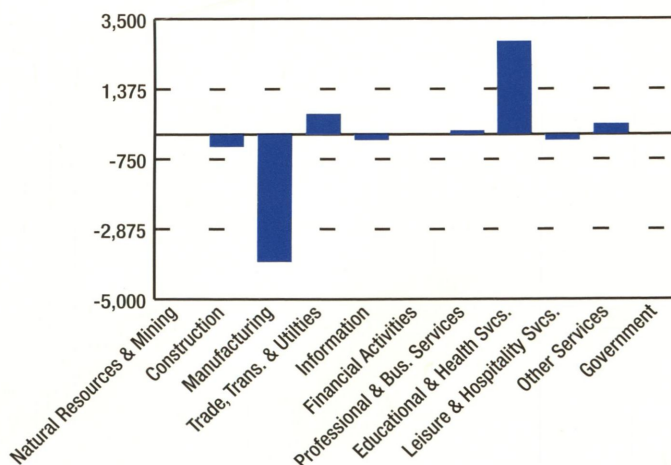
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing
Production Workers, Maine²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, October 2003²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, October 2003²**



¹ Seasonally Adjusted. ² Not Seasonally Adjusted.

Footnotes: From page 6.

¹ Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 2002. As a measure of reliability, the March 2002 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was .08 percent higher than the original sample-based estimate.

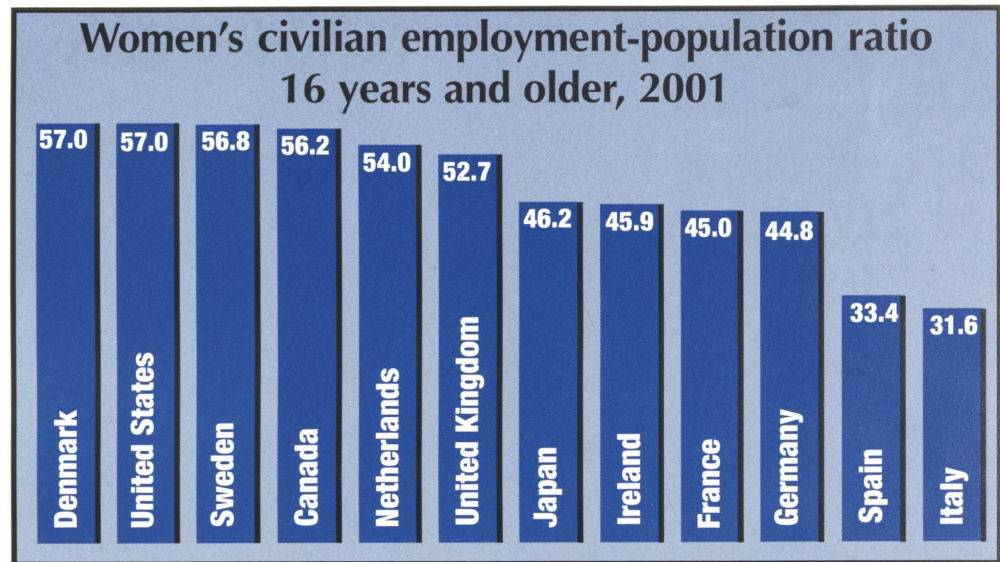
² Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

Source: See page 2.

Employment-population ratios* of women

Among 12 developed countries, the United States and Denmark had the highest women's employment-population ratios in 2001—for both countries, the ratio was 57.0 percent.



The employment-population ratios in Sweden (56.8 percent) and Canada (56.2 percent) were nearly as high as in the U.S. and Denmark. Spain and Italy had the lowest ratios, with only one-third of all women employed in 2001.

These data are from the BLS Foreign Labor Statistics program. For more information, see "Families and work in transition in 12 countries, 1980-2001," by Gary Martin and Vladimir Kats, *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2003.

*The proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over that is employed.

In Maine, 59.7 percent of the female civilian noninstitutional population was working in 2001 compared to 57 percent for the U.S. Throughout the 1990s, the employment-population ratio for women in Maine has exceeded the U.S. ratio.

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